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BANSTEAD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
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Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1952

BANSTEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1952

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE (1952/53)

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Councillor H. B. Brown (*Vice-Chairman of the Council*)
Councillor L. Harding

Councillor E. W. E. Chapman
Councillor Mrs. P. E. Pelham Hankins

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Councillor L. Pezaro (*Chairman of the Council*)

Councillor A. H. J. Eastwell
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Councillor M. D. B. Farmiloe

Councillor C. J. Goff
Councillor K. A. Whittaker

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health :

ENEAS J. MACINTYRE, M.D., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

JOHN W. GALE, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :

A. R. E. JARMAN, Cert.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :

J. M. JEFFERY, Cert.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

W. R. DUNSTAN, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

(All the Sanitary Inspectors are qualified Meat Inspectors)

Rat Officer :

J. McKEE

Assistant : (*Part Time*)

A. J. SMITH

Part-Time Officer :

(Immunisation, Vaccination and Cleansing of Persons)

MRS. O. ROBERTS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Clerical Staff :

Chief Clerk : T. J. SCANNELL

Clerk Shorthand/Typist : MISS D. BODDY

Clerk : R. W. F. JENKINS

STAFF CHANGES :

Nil

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CHIPSTEAD ROAD,
BANSTEAD.

To the Chairman and Councillors of the Urban District of Banstead

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health of the Urban District for the year 1952.

The health of the community was good. There was a fall in the birth rate from 11.1 to 10.3 per 1,000 of population. The death rate fell from 9.2 to 8.7 per 1,000 of population. The infantile mortality rate was low at 14.41 per 1,000 live births. There was no maternal death.

The general incidence of infectious diseases was low except for a high prevalence of Scarlet Fever during the last quarter of the year. Three cases of Poliomyelitis occurred and there was one death. There was no case of Diphtheria.

The Council's housing programme continued to make very good progress. During the year 244 houses were built and occupied and 140 were in course of construction. Since the end of the war 737 permanent houses and 299 temporary houses, a total of 1,036 new dwellings have been completed.

The work of the sanitary supervision of the district and of the protection of food has been carried out efficiently under the direction of the Chief Sanitary Inspector (Mr. J. W. Gale), who has also given freely of his time and energy in the furtherance of projects beneficial to Public Health.

The completion of a part of the Chipstead and Kingswood sewerage scheme which provided for the connection of over 400 houses to the sewer has given much satisfaction and has encouraged the hope that permission to proceed with further instalments of this important scheme for the progressive reduction of cesspools will be forthcoming.

The provision of an authorised caravan site at Holly Lodge, Lower Kingswood, with the concentration there of caravans from unauthorised sites in the district is a progressive step towards sanitary control and the preservation of amenity.

The problem of providing a weekly collection of house refuse has been met by establishing a properly controlled refuse tip at Lower Kingswood.

The water supply maintained a high standard of chemical and bacteriological purity. Effective control by chlorination and daily sampling has been continued.

I thank the members of the Council for their help and advice during the year and I am grateful to the officers of the Council for their co-operation.

I am,
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
ENEAS J. MACINTYRE,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area	12,821 acres	
Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population at 30th June ..	1951 33,220	1952 33,690
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Book at 31st December	9,411	9,657
Rateable Value at 31st December	£397,356	£402,281
Product of 1d. Rate	£1,575	£1,610

Social conditions, including the chief industries in the area :—

The Urban District of Banstead comprises the Parishes of Banstead (5,659 acres), Chipstead (2,151 acres), Kingswood (1,820 acres), Walton-on-the-Hill (2,304 acres), and Woodmansterne (887 acres). The largest is the Banstead Parish, which contains several defined communities, namely Banstead, Burgh Heath, Nork, Tattenhams and Tadworth. Lower Kingswood is within the Kingswood Parish.

The altitude is high. Banstead Village is 530 feet, Chipstead 550 feet, Lower Kingswood 660 feet, and Walton-on-the-Hill 580 feet above sea level.

Green Belt and Common land provide large tracts of open space and generally the district is well wooded, undulating and of great scenic beauty.

The district is mainly residential and agricultural in character.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1952 WITH FIGURES FOR 1951 FOR COMPARISON

	1951				1952			
	Total	M	F	England & Wales	Total	M	F	England & Wales
LIVE BIRTHS :								
Legitimate ..	359	179	180		333	175	158	
Illegitimate ..	11	10	1		14	7	7	
Birth Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population	11.1			15.5	10.3			15.3
STILL BIRTHS :								
Legitimate ..	9	4	5		4	3	1	
Illegitimate ..	–	–	–		–	–	–	
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)	23.75			22.9	11.39			22.6
DEATHS	306	157	149		292	153	139	
Death Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population	9.2			12.5	8.7			11.3
DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES :	No.	Case Rate per 1,000 TotalBirths			No.	Case Rate per 1,000 TotalBirths		
Puerperal Sepsis	0	0.00			0	0.00		
Other Puerperal Causes ..	0	0.00			0	0.00		
Total	0	0.00		0.41	0	0.00		0.72

	1951	1952
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—		
All Infants per 1,000 live births	18.91	14.41
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate births ..	11.14	12.01
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate births ..	272.72	71.43
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	48	67
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	2	0

INFANTILE MORTALITY

There were five deaths of infants under one year of age. Of these, four were due to congenital abnormality and one to broncho-pneumonia.

This compares with seven deaths in 1951, eight deaths in 1950, and nine deaths in 1949. The infantile mortality rate was 14.41 per 1,000 live births, which compares with 18.91 in 1951. The rate for England and Wales in 1952 was 27.60 per 1,000 live births.

Maternal Mortality

There was no maternal death.

The maternal mortality rate was nil per 1,000 total births compared with 0.72 per 1,000 total births for England and Wales

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1952

		Males	*Females*	*Total*
1.	Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	4	0	4
2.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	0	0	0
3.	Syphilitic Disease	1	0	1
4.	Diphtheria	0	0	0
5.	Whooping Cough	0	0	0
6.	Meningococcal Infections	0	0	0
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	0	1	1
8.	Measles	0	0	0
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	2	1	3
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	5	6	11
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, lungs, bronchus ..	12	3	15
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, breast	0	10	10
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	0	0	0
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	15	14	29
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	2	2
16.	Diabetes	1	0	1
17.	Vascular lesions of the nervous system ..	19	22	41
18.	Coronary disease, angina	17	17	34
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	3	1	4
20.	Other heart disease	21	22	43
21.	Other circulatory disease	4	8	12
22.	Influenza..	1	0	1
23.	Pneumonia	9	4	
24.	Bronchitis	9	6	15
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	0	0	0
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	2	6
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	0	0
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	0	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	1	0	1
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	0	0
31.	Congenital malformations	2	1	3
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	11	11	22
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	3	2	5
34.	All other accidents	4	6	10
35.	Suicide	4	0	4
36.	Homicide and operations of war	0	0	0
		153	139	292

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Personal Health Services

These services include the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, home nursing, and the care and after care of persons suffering from illness. They are administered by the Surrey County Council.

Hospital Facilities

There are no general hospital facilities within the district. The chief hospitals serving the district are the Redhill County Hospital; East Surrey Hospital, Redhill; Epsom District Hospital; Sutton and Cheam Hospital; and St. Helier Hospital, Carshalton.

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory at Epsom and the laboratory at Sutton and Cheam Hospital, were used for bacteriological and pathological examination of specimens and samples.

For chemical analyses the services of the Public Analyst were employed, and for biological examination of milk samples the Clinical Research Association, Ltd.

Ambulance Facilities

The Ambulance Service of the Surrey County Council continued to operate from White Lodge, Brighton Road, Banstead (Telephone: Burgh Heath 2222).

Mortuary Facilities

The arrangement with the Corporation of the Borough of Epsom and Ewell, for the use of the mortuary of that authority at Hook Road, Epsom, continued.

New Legislation

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952:

These regulations revoke and replace the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, and conform to the present structure and operation of the Tuberculosis service. Requirement to notify the disease remains unaltered.

National Assistance Act, 1948

Residential Accommodation, Welfare Services—Part III

The Surrey County Council is the local authority for the purposes of this part of the Act, relating to the provision of residential accommodation for persons in need of care and attention, and welfare services for the blind, deaf and dumb, and other persons permanently handicapped by illness or injury. There are three County Council Residential Homes for old people in the district.

Removal of Persons Requiring Care and Attention—Section 47

There was no necessity for formal action during the year.

An aged woman living in a shack was found to be in need c care and attention due to illness and was admitted to hospit where she died.

Burial or Cremation of the Dead—Section 50

No action by the Council was necessary during 1952.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

Water for domestic purposes is supplied to the district fro the deep wells of the Sutton District Water Company (Banstea Kingswood and Woodmansterne), and of the East Surrey Wat Company (Chipstead and Walton-on-the-Hill).

Chlorination is applied to all sources of supply and the wat is softened to 9 degrees or less of hardness.

Both Companies submit samples of water for examinati by their Consultant Analysts at monthly intervals and also opera their own laboratories. Samples of the raw and treated wate are examined daily by their Chemists.

Routine sampling is carried out monthly by the Distri Councils in the area of supply of the two Water Companies.

Specimen analyses of samples of water taken during 19 from the sources supplying the Urban District are as follows:

(*a*) **Chemical**

(Results in parts per million.)	Pumping Stations at		
	Woodmansterne	Purley	Leatherhea
Reaction pH	7.6	8.7	8.5
Total Solids dried at 180° C.	180	115	160
Free Ammonia	0.12	0.02	0.02
Nitrogen in Nitrates ..	4.4	4.7	5.7
Nitrogen in Nitrites ..	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C.	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chlorine in Chlorides ..	14.00	15.00	19.00
Total hardness (grains per gallon)	8.40	4.97	6.37

(*b*) **Bacteriological**

Number of Bacteria on Agar per c.c. for 3 days at 20° C.	0	0	0
Number of Bacteria on Agar per c.c. for 1 day at 37° C.	0	0	0
Presence of B. coli in 100 c.c.	0	0	0

The supply was satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year under review. The waters are not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

With the exception of seven dwellings, all houses in the Urban District are provided with a piped water supply directly into the houses. All the seven exceptions are isolated houses and not reasonably accessible for service by piped supply. In each case water for domestic purposes is obtained by cartage from the nearest available piped supply. The occupiers are advised to boil all water for use for drinking purposes. Five of the houses are situated at Walton-on-the-Hill, and two at Lower Kingswood.

In two instances the water supply to two houses was cut off by the owners on expiration of Notice of Eviction to the tenants. The supplies were restored following informal action.

Drainage and Sewerage

The majority of the houses in Banstead, Walton-on-the-Hill, Woodmansterne and Lower Kingswood are served by public sewers, as are also a number of houses in Chipstead and a few in the remainder of Kingswood.

The Banstead and Walton-on-the-Hill sewers discharge to the sewage disposal works at Cheam (in the Borough of Sutton and Cheam) by means of two pumping stations (Tadworth and Walton-on-the-Hill), and by gravitation. The remainder of the sewers discharge by gravitation via the sewers of Coulsdon and Purley U.D.C. to the sewage disposal works of the County Borough of Croydon.

The extension of the sewer to Lower Kingswood, the first part of the Chipstead and Kingswood Sewerage Scheme, was completed during the year and at December 31st the drainage of 295 houses had been connected.

Smaller sewer extensions at Chipstead were also completed and 14 houses had been connected at the end of the year.

A scheme is in operation whereby the Council executes the work of connection to sewers on behalf of the owners of premises who repay the cost to the Council over a period of six years.

The total length of new sewers is 7 miles.

Where sewers are not available drainage is by means of cesspools and a small number of premises are served by septic tank installations. The approximate number of cesspools in the district is 1,100, of which about 900 are in Chipstead and Kingswood.

Rivers and Streams

There are no rivers or streams within the Urban District.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Cesspool Emptying

Where there is not a public sewer available, cesspools are emptied by the Council free of charge on a basis of monthly emptying.

The sewage removed from cesspools is emptied into the public sewer at two specially constructed discharging points, one in Waterhouse Lane, Burgh Heath and the other at How Lane, Chipstead. Six cesspool emptiers were in operation.

Closet Accommodation

Water closets are the general rule, but there are a number of pail and tub closets. Of the latter, 49 in the Parish of Kingswood, 4 in the Parish of Banstead, 46 in the Parish of Chipstead, 2 in the Parish of Woodmansterne, and 2 in the Parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, are emptied free of charge by the Council, on a weekly basis, and in some instances, twice weekly.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Disposal of house refuse at the destructor of the Corporation of Reigate continued until September 30th, 1952. As from October 1st, disposal was by means of controlled tipping at Rookery Farm, Lower Kingswood, tipping being carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health, and at the end of the year the tip was being operated very successfully.

Until the 1st October, 1952, house refuse was collected fortnightly, but following the cessation of the disposal arrangements at Reigate, it was possible to reorganise the system of collection to attain a weekly collection service. Special arrangements are made for Banstead Hospital, and provide for a daily collection of refuse (excluding Sundays).

A scheme is available to traders whereby trade refuse can be collected at a charge of 6d. per bin for dry refuse and 2/- per bin for wet refuse.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The number of inspections of premises and visits made in respect of the various duties are as follows :—

Bakehouses	16
Civil Defence	16
Dangerous Structures	7
Diseases of Animals Act	10
Drainage of Premises	3,900
Employment Agencies	—
Factories	61
Outworkers :	13
Food Supply—	
Food Unsound	482
Food Poisoning	16
Ice Cream	243
Meat Inspection (Slaughtering)	147
Premises and Vehicles	588
Sale of Horseflesh	9
Samples : Beetroot (tinned) 1, Chocolate Spread 1, Sardines (tinned) 1, Tomatoes (tinned) 1,	4

Hairdressers' Establishments	2
Housing :—	
Inspections of Dwellings	84
Re-inspections	132
Closed Buildings	3
Moveable Dwellings and Prohibited Areas	681
Overcrowding	2
Temporary Housing, Hutments, etc.	84
Rent Restriction	—
Investigation of Applications	826
Housing General	140
Infectious Disease :—	
General	401
Diphtheria Immunisation	90
Rooms Disinfected	99
Schools Disinfected	—
Legal Actions	1
Mass Radiography	—
Miscellaneous Visits	147
Maternity & Child Welfare	—
Massage Establishments	5
Milk Supply :—	
General Visits, Vehicles, etc.	114
Dairies and Distributors' Premises	133
Sampling :—	
Bacteriological	83
Biological	29
Microscopical	—
National Assistance Act—Section 47	27
—Section 50	—
Notices :—	
Informal	92
Complied with	73
Statutory :—	
Section 48 P.H. Act, 1936 (Examination of Drains)	7
Nuisances—Inspections and Re-inspections	984
Petroleum and Carbide Stores	146
Piggeries, Stables, etc.	89
Ponds	25
Public Buildings—Sanitary Conveniences	79
Rag Flock Act	—
Schools and Canteens	85
Sewage Disposal Works (Private)	90
Shops Act	8
Smoke Observation	51
Swimming Pools :—	
Visits	54
Samples—Bacteriological	8
—Chemical	4
Vaccination, Visits re	29

Vermin :—	
Flies, Bed-bugs, Fleas, Lice, Cockroaches, etc.	139
Rooms Disinfested	28
Head-Lice—Visits	20
Scabies—Visits	—
Rats and Mice—Visits	3,523
Wasps—Visits	290
Water Supply :—	
Visits	96
Sampling :—	
Piped Supply—Bacteriological	10
—Chemical	4
Other Supplies—Bacteriological	11
—Chemical	—

Shops Act, 1950

The Surrey County Council as the local authority administers this Act, with the exception of those provisions relating to ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences, which are the responsibility of the Urban District Council.

One Certificate of Exemption in regard to the provision of sanitary conveniences was issued during the year in respect of a lock-up shop.

Swimming Pools

There are two privately owned open-air swimming pools at Burgh Heath, which are available for use by the public during the summer months. There is mechanical filtration and chlorination of the water at both these swimming pools.

Two samples of the pool waters were taken during 1952, and the chemical and bacteriological examinations gave satisfactory results.

One sample was taken from a private open-air swimming pool at office premises and found to be satisfactory both chemically and bacteriologically.

Two samples taken from an indoor swimming pool at a local institution were found to be unsatisfactory chemically and bacteriologically. Advice was given on changing of the water and regular chlorination. Two further samples gave satisfactory bacteriological results.

Action was necessary to arrange for the disconnection of the draining-off pipe of an open-air swimming pool from the soil drainage system of private premises, following upon a blockage in the system causing sewage to flow back into the swimming pool.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

The following infestation was dealt with during the year :—

Council houses, 1—Minor infestation.

This infestation involved 5 rooms. Disinfestation was by liquid insecticide spray.

An infestation of avian type of bugs was dealt with at a local convalescent home. The bugs in fairly large numbers entered the building from birds' nests under the eaves.

Cleansing of Persons

During the year eight cases of head-lice received treatment at the Council's Clinic.

The number of treatments totalled thirteen. Lethane Oil and a hair cream containing D.D.T. are used against head-lice.

No cases of Scabies were reported during the year.

Moveable Dwellings—Tents, Vans and Sheds

Five areas within the Urban District covering parts of Nork, Tattenhams, Tadworth, Banstead and Woodmansterne are prohibited areas in respect of moveable dwellings, under the provisions of Section 57 of the Surrey County Council Act, 1931.

Action by the Council under the Town and Country Planning Act 1947 was taken in respect of 136 caravans situated on 9 sites in the district. The two largest sites contained 45 and 50 caravans.

Enforcement Notices were served upon the Owners of the land and upon each caravan occupier, under Section 23 of the Act, in respect of development having been carried out without grant of permission.

Appeals were entered against the Notices by the Owners of two sites, but although the Owners did not eventually proceed with the appeals, the effect was to delay considerably the movement of caravans from the sites. Information accompanied the Notices as to the availability of accommodation at a newly authorised caravan site in the District.

At the end of the year 49 caravans remained on the unauthorised sites, 44 had moved to the authorised caravan site and 43 had moved to sites outside the district.

The lack of adequate water supply, sanitary services and roads and pathways at the unauthorised sites gave rise to very unsatisfactory conditions, particularly at the larger sites. There is no doubt that the action taken by the Council has considerably improved public health control of caravans in the Urban District.

The authorised site is operated by a private owner, who is under agreement with the Council to provide essential sanitary services and amenities. The majority of these caravans are occupied for housing purposes because of the housing shortage. With continued improvement in the housing situation it can be anticipated that the number of caravans occupied for " permanent housing " will diminish.

Offensive Trades

There are no trades of this type in the Urban District.

Complaints

The complaints received number 657. They related to a wide variety of subjects.

Massage Establishments

The provisions of Part IV of the Surrey County Council Act, 1931, relating to the registration and management of Massage Establishments, are in operation in the Urban District.

Six such establishments are situate within the Urban District.

Factories

The majority of the factories in the district are small in size. They include builders' premises, boot repairers, the manufacture of food, motor repairs, bakehouses and laundries. There is one large factory situated in Lower Kingswood.

A small amount of homework is carried on in the district, such outworkers being employed in the making of wearing apparel, boxes, and artificial flowers for firms in the London area.

A Certificate of Adequate Means of Escape in Case of Fire was issued in respect of one factory.

The number of factories and action during the year is as follows :—

	Number	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories without mechanical power	23	6	1	—
Factories with mechanical power	131	31	9	—
Other premises (building operations, institutions, etc.)	103	24	1	—
Totals ..	257	61	11	—
Outworkers premises in the District : making of :—				
(*a*) Wearing Apparel	19	11	—	—
(*b*) Artificial Flowers	1	1	—	—
(*c*) Boxes	1	1	—	—
Totals ..	21	13	—	—

There are several research laboratories and premises in the district which are not factories to which the Factories Act applies.

Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928

Licences granted for the storage of petroleum spirit during the year were as follows :—

	No.	Fees
Stored for sale	23	£22 0 0
Stored for private use	19	9 15 0
	42	£31 15 0

One sample of spirit used in a dry cleaning business was submitted for examination and found not to be petroleum spirit within the definition contained in the Act.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The destruction of rats and mice continued as in previous years. Mostly infestations were of a minor type, the few major infestations (over 50 rats or mice) being as follows:—

Rats—

Farm Premises	4
Residential Premises	4
Industrial Premises	2
Recreational Premises	2
Stable Premises	1
Caravan Site	1

Mice—

Institutional Premises	2
Industrial Premises	1
Licensed Premises	1

The duties of the Council under the Act relate to enforcement of the provisions thereof, but the Council provide a service for the carrying out of disinfestation work which occupiers of premises can employ if they so desire. Charges made for this service are generally of a nominal character in respect of residential premises, and are dependent on the type and character of the infestation. For business premises charges are on cost basis.

Full statistical details of the operation of the service during 1952 are set out on the next page, but the following summary of the last three years is of interest:—

	1950	1951	1952
Reports of Rats and Mice received	390	462	406
Number of Premises involved	952	1,036	973
Number of Visits to Premises	2,402	3,002	2,753
Estimated Rats and Mice destroyed	7,604	7,846	8,257
Charges made	£380	£389	£370

In view of the negative results during the previous five years, it was not necessary to carry out the usual annual test of the public sewers.

Other Pests

From time to time enquiries are received for help in regard to infestations of various types of insects—beetles, cockroaches, crickets, ants, flies, moth larvae, wasps—all of which present interesting problems.

Every endeavour is made to help by advice to secure a satisfactory solution. When treatment is carried out, a charge is made.

School canteens, by arrangement with the Education Authority, were treated for fly and other insect destruction. Liquid insecticides were used.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
PROGRESS REPORT—YEAR 1952

Wards :—	N.E.	Nork	S.E.	Tadworth	Chipstead	Kingswood	Walton	Woodmansterne	Total	
1. Reports of Rats and Mice :—										
(*a*) Outstanding and in progress at 1.1.52	26	11	9	8	2	18	6	4	84	490
(*b*) Received during year	110	86	21	34	34	74	21	26	406	
(*c*) Outstanding at 31.12.52 ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	
2. Investigations not confirmed ..	11	16	2	5	4	6	3	3	50	
3. Disinfestations completed at :—										
(*a*) Business Premises	69	4	5	1	—	7	1	9	96	490
(*b*) Residential Premises	37	67	17	27	24	63	18	13	266	
(*c*) Council Property	2	3	—	3	2	2	1	3	16	
4. Disinfestations in progress at 31.12.52	17	7	4	6	6	14	4	2	60	
5. No. of Premises visited	256	203	55	82	74	188	43	72	973	
6. No. of Visits to Premises	709	488	169	255	201	636	130	165	2753	
7. Estimated No. of Rats and Mice destroyed :—										
(*a*) By Poisoning	2556	1203	575	622	457	1675	257	472	7817	8257
(*b*) By Trapping	43	200	40	—	—	4	—	—	287	
(*c*) By Gassing	10	10	—	20	—	113	—	—	153	
8. Charges made£	93 0 4	78 1 10	17 8 4	33 1 0	14 4 6	97 2 6	16 13 6	19 18 4	£369 10 4	

TIME ALLOCATION OF OPERATIVE (in days) :—

RATS and MICE 199, DISINFECTION 2, DISINFESTATION 3, DRAINAGE 1, LEAVE (*a*) Annual, 17, (*b*) Public Holidays 7, (*c*) Sick 32, TRANSPORT (Condemned Food) 5, WASPS' NESTS 22.

TOTAL—287 Working Days.

PUBLIC HEALTH VAN—Miles run 6,156. Petrol 239 gallons. M.P.G. 25.76.

HOUSING

During the year two dwellings which were subject to recent undertakings by the owners not to let for human habitation by reason of their dilapidated and unfit condition, were demolished by the owners.

One house, after partial collapse, was demolished by the Council as a dangerous structure. The occupier found his own accommodation.

One dwelling in a derelict condition was demolished by the owner and 6 derelict dwellings were demolished by the Council.

Progress to record in reference to the provision of new houses by the Council is as follows :—

	Temporary Bungalows	Permanent Houses
Completed at 31.12.51	299	493
Completed during 1952	—	244
In course of erection at 31.12.52	—	140

Accommodation in requisitioned premises continued to assist in the alleviation of the housing problem. At the end of the year, 150 families were housed in 76 premises, and 3 families were in occupation of hut accommodation.

The number of Council houses in the various wards of the district at December 31st, 1952, was as follows :—

	Permanent Houses				Temporary Houses
	Pre-War	Post-War to 31.12.51	Built during 1952.	Total	
Nork Ward	—	299	150	449	190
North-East Ward ..	42	15	28	85*	—
South-East Ward ..	26	77	62	165	—
Tadworth Ward ..	46	50	—	96	15
Chipstead Ward ..	—	25	4	29	—
Kingswood Ward ..	70	4	—	74	38
Walton-on-the-Hill Ward	65	10	—	75	—
Woodmansterne Ward	60	18	—	78	56
	309	498	244	1,051	299

*Includes 5 existing dwellings forming part of one estate purchased by the Council for housing purposes.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

At the end of the year the number of persons registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations was as follows :—

Distributors of Milk :—

(*i*) With registered premises in the Urban District 4
(*ii*) Whose premises are not subject to registration 8
(*iii*) Who retail from premises situate outside the Urban District 17

In respect of designated milk, the following licences were issued :—

	Dealers	Supplementary
" Tuberculin Tested "	10	12
" Pasteurised "	12	13
" Sterilised "	9	10
" Accredited "	1	–
	32	35

112 samples were taken during the year and the detailed results of the examinations are set out in the Table on page 21. These were generally very satisfactory.

29 samples of raw milk from bulk supplies of farms were examined biologically for tubercle bacilli and one of the samples, an " Accredited " milk, gave positive results. The milk supply of this farm was subjected to heat treatment and it was not necessary to serve any notice under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949. Following investigation by the Divisional Veterinary Officer, a further positive sample was obtained from the group of 8 cows, but before this result was known, one of the cows was removed by the farmer to a knackers' yard following death from accidental injury. Further samples from the remaining seven cows of the group proved to be negative.

The number of samples taken for biological examination was low by reason of the incidence of Foot & Mouth Disease.

The Urban District is within the London area for the purposes of The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1951, which operated as from October 1st. The Chief Sanitary Inspector, at the request of the Surrey County Council (the Food & Drugs Authority) acts as Agent for the County Council in respect of administration of the requirements of the Order.

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES

	At place of production						Tuberculin Tested		
	Raw	Accredited	Tuberculin Tested	Pasteurised	Accredited	Sterilised	Farm Bottled	Pasteurised	Channel Islands
Methylene Blue Test :—									
Passed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Failed	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conformed to Standard ..	–	–	1	59 (28)	–	1	–	11	1
Failed to conform	–	–	–	4 (2)	–	–	1	1	–
Microscopical Test (T.B.) :									
Positive	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Negative	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological Test :									
Positive	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Negative	11	5	12	–	–	–	–	–	–

Of the 6 samples that failed to conform to the Standard, 5 failed the Methylene Blue Test only and 1 failed the Phosphatase Test only.

NOTE.—(*a*) Numbers in brackets denote the number of samples of milk supplied to Schools.

(*b*) " Standard " refers to the Methylene Blue Test and/or the Phosphatase Test, according to the standard applicable to the particular designation of the milk.

Ice Cream

Registration of premises under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, at the end of the year was as follows :—

	As at 31.12.51	As at 31.12.52
Manufacture, Storage and Sale of Ice Cream ..	2	1
Storage and Sale of Ice Cream	57	60

The majority of the ice cream sold in the district is manufactured at premises outside the Urban District.

49 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and the results were as follows :—

Manufactured in the District :—	Provisional Grades I	II	III	IV
Coliform present in	1	–	–	–
Coliform absent in	8	–	–	–
Manufactured outside the District :—				
Coliform present in	6	6	1	1
Coliform absent in	21	2	2	1

The registered manufacturer in the district uses the "hot-mix" method of manufacture.

Iced Lollies

3 samples of iced lollies were taken and all gave Grade I results upon examination.

Manufacture of Sausages, Preserved Food, Etc.

Premises registered under Section 14 of the Act are as follows :—

Manufacture of Sausages	17
Preparation of Preserved Food	5

Meat

There are three licensed slaughterhouses, which are in use for occasional slaughter of pigs. A slaughterhouse is in use at a local institution.

Eight licences were issued to slaughtermen during 1952.

All carcases of animals slaughtered at the institution and all of those known to have been slaughtered under licence from the Food Office were inspected, and details are set out in the Table on the next page. In respect of cattle, including cows and calves, I have again to record that no tuberculosis was found. It is of interest that all the carcases of cattle inspected were slaughtered at the institution and that the herd of cattle thereat is a tuberculin-tested herd.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ..	1	14	25	—	112
Number inspected	1	14	25	—	112
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcases condemned ..	—	—	1	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned..	1	7	—	—	14
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ..	100.0	50.0	4.0	—	13.4
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	3.6

In addition to the above, the carcases of two Goats were inspected.

The following statistics relating to pigs and tuberculosis are of interest :—

Year	Pigs Examined	Tuberculosis found in	Percentage
1933	452	49	10.8
1934	797	81	10.2
1935	901	73	8.1
1936	1026	56	5.4
1937	1105	42	3.8
1938	1034	28	2.7
1939	1007	34	3.4
1940	108	7	6.5
1941	36	2	5.5
1942	52	5	9.5
1943	47	2	4.2
1944	44	7	15.9
1945	239	10	4.1
1946	54	6	11.1
1947	69	9	13.0
1948	147	5	3.4
1949	264	16	6.0
1950	284	3	1.0
1951	126	8	6.3
1952	112	4	3.6

Food Trade Premises

Supervision of the food supply continued as in previous years and the opportunity was taken on every possible occasion to obtain desirable improvements both in respect of premises and of the handling and wrapping of food.

No case arose for formal action under the Bye-Laws.

Food Poisoning

Information as to cases during 1952 is contained in that part of the report dealing with infectious disease, page 31.

Food Samples, Etc.

Of the samples examined during the year, the following are noted as being of particular interest :—

Canned Tomato Pulp. Italian origin. Metallic Contamination.

Due to corrosion of the metal surfaces of the can the sample contained :—

Tin .. 270 parts per million.
Copper 145 ,, ,, ,,
Iron .. 285 ,, ,, ,,

The proportion of copper was considered by the Public Analyst to be excessive, 100 parts per million being regarded as maximum permissible limit. The tin and iron contents were high.

Considered to be unfit for human consumption.

Canned Beetroot—Australian—Metallic Contamination (old stock).

The sample contained :—

Tin .. 357 parts per million

Iron .. 140 ,, ,, ,,

Having regard to the large quantity of Beetroot likely to be ingested by one individual, the contents of the can were considered to be unfit for human consumption.

Can of Chocolate Spread—Holland.

Examination followed upon complaint by consumer of pieces of glass in the article.

Numerous " crystals " resembling glass splinters extending throughout the Spread from the top to two-fifths down were found. They varied in size from pinhead to large jagged lumps nearly 1 in. long.

Analysis shewed the " crystals " to be those of ordinary sugar. It was considered that the article in this condition was not suitable for human consumption as the sharp jagged edges of many of the " crystals " could cause damage to the mouth and tongue.

Food Condemned

The food condemned during the year is as follows :—

Bacon—lbs.	31½	Sausages, tins	21
Beans (Dried), lbs.	55	Sausage Meat, lbs.	56
Biscuits, lbs.	90	Meat—Slaughtering :—	
Bovril, jars	1	Beast's Liver	1
Butter, lbs.	1¾	Calf's Carcase and Organs	1
Cakes, No.	227	Cows' Livers	2
Cereals, pkts.	188	,, Lungs	2
Cheese—boxes	47	,, Mesentery	1
lbs.	4	,, Thin Flanks	5
Chicken, tins	32	Pigs' Heads and Tongues	3
Chocolate, tins	16	,, Hearts	4
Chutney, jars	2	,, Livers	3
Coffee, tins	5	,, Lungs	14
Coffee Essence, bottles	2	,, Mesenteries	2
Custard Powder, tins	22	,, Carcase and Organs	1
Dates, pkts.	8	Milk, tins	265
Eggs, No.	832	Mincemeat, jars	10
Fish—lbs.	518¾	Olives, jars	1
tins	151	Olive Oil, bottles	2
Fish Paste, jars	1	Oranges, No.	81
Flour, lbs.	120	Peanut Butter, jars	2
Fruit—jars	101	Pickles, jars	25
tins	1,362	Potatoes, lbs.	80
Fruit (Dried), lbs.	1,288	Preserves—jars	89
Fruit Pudding, tins	5	tins	139
Jellies, pkts.	4	Rabbits—lbs.	120
Lard, lbs.	32	Salad Cream, jars	1
Marmite, jars	1	Sandwich Spread, jars	1
Meat—lbs.	553¾	Sauce, bottles	6
tins	449	Soup, tins	96
Ham (tinned), lbs.	943	Tea, lbs.	1¼
Sausages—lbs.	15	Vegetables, tins	759

ADULTERATION OF FOOD, ETC.

The Surrey County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority for the District. I have received from that Authority the following information of sampling in the Urban District during the year :—

	Analysed		Adulterated or Irregular		Prosecutions	Convictions
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal		
FOOD :						
Milk	50	5	2	–	1	1
Bacon	–	1	–	–	–	–
Baked Beans	–	1	–	–	–	–
Broth	–	1	–	–	–	–
Butter	–	1	–	–	–	–
Cake	–	1	–	–	–	–
Cheese	–	1	–	–	–	–
Condensed Milk	–	1	–	–	–	–
Cooking Fat	–	1	–	–	–	–
Fish Paste	–	1	–	–	–	–
Gooseberries in Syrup	–	1	–	–	–	–
Honey	–	1	–	–	–	–
Margarine	–	1	–	–	–	–
Meat, cooked and prepared	2	–	–	–	–	–
Sausages	2	–	–	–	–	–
Spaghetti	–	1	–	–	–	–
Vegetable Fat	1	–	–	–	–	–
Yoghourt	–	1	–	–	–	–
Totals	55	19	2	–	1	1

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The table below shows the prevalence of notifiable infectious disease (except Tuberculosis) in the district and in institutions :—

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Case Rate per 1,000 of Pop.	Institution Cases	District Cases	District Case Rate per 1,000 Population	Case Rate per 1,000 of Pop. Eng. & Wales
Scarlet Fever	74	2.20	3	71	2.10	1.53
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	0.01
Erysipelas	2	0.06	—	2	0.06	0.14
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Paratyphoid	1	0.03	—	1	0.03	0.02
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	17.87
Pneumonia	20	0.59	2	18	0.56	0.72
Dysentery	3	0.09	—	3	0.09	
Poliomyelitis	3	0.09	—	3	0.09	0.09
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	83	2.46	3	80	2.37	8.86
Whooping Cough	24	0.71	—	24	0.71	2.61
	210	—	8	202	—	—

The total number of cases notified in 1952 was 210, compared with 1,042 in 1951. Except for a high prevalence of Scarlet Fever during the last quarter of the year, the general incidence of infectious diseases was low.

Scarlet Fever. Seventy-four cases were notified, an increase of fifty-two cases. The case rate was 2.2 per 1,000 of population compared with 1.53 per 1,000 of population for England and Wales. The disease was generally mild. There was no death. A series of outbreaks occurred in schools. Once introduced, streptococcal infections are difficult to eradicate from crowded classrooms. The mildness of the initial symptoms and the transient nature of the rash sometimes led to delay in isolation. Regular inspection of the children and the exclusion of suspected cases and carriers reduced the incidence of infection.

Diphtheria. No case was notified. The Urban District has been free from Diphtheria for seven years. The continuance of this freedom is conditional on a high level of immunisation being achieved. Diphtheria has not been eliminated.

Diphtheria Antitoxin. It is still necessary to emphasize the importance of the early diagnosis of diphtheria and of early treatment with antitoxin as the principal safeguards against mortality. Antitoxin should be administered on suspicion of infection, and while awaiting bacteriological confirmation of diagnosis. Otherwise, suspected cases should be admitted to hospital for observation.

Diphtheria Immunisation. The effectiveness of immunisation as a defence against Diphtheria has been established. The success of the national campaign is not complete. There is still a residual incidence and mortality which demands further effort. The fear of Diphtheria which gave a primary impetus to the campaign has now declined and there is a tendency to defer immunisation. This attitude is likely to leave open to attack a large number of babies and infants who are highly susceptible to infection. Several sharp outbreaks among unimmunised children have been reported in recent years in other parts of the country. All mothers should make arrangements for the immunisation of their babies at the age of 9 months, and they should take care that immunisation is completed before the first birthday. Infants should be reinforced before they enter nursery school or day school and school children should be reinforced again at the age of 8 to 9 years. Application for Immunisation should be made to the family doctor or to the nearest Child Welfare Clinic or to the Medical Officer of Health, The Public Health Department, Chipstead Road, Banstead.

In 1952, the number of children immunised was 361, of these 283 were under five years of age, and 78 were over five years of age. 186 children were immunised at the age of one year, which represents 50 per cent. of the children born in 1951. 492 children received reinforcing injections. At the end of the year the

estimated number of children immunised against Diphtheria was 4,156, representing approximately 59.00 per cent. of the child population. Of these, 1,050 were children under five years of age, a percentage of 43.82 and 3,106 were between five and fifteen years of age, 67.71 per cent. of the children of this age group.

VACCINATION. Infant vaccination provides a basic immunity against smallpox. Experience has shown the advantage of this early preparation of a population in reducing the dangers of mortality and in rendering reinforcement of vaccination in later years less reactive. The increasing speed of travel and the consequent danger of outbreaks of smallpox, arising as they often do with dramatic suddenness, makes vaccination essential to our safety from this disease. Vaccination is voluntary and free of charge. The best time for infant vaccination is from three to six months of age. During 1952, 198 babies under one year were vaccinated, 53 per cent. of the age group, which compares with 61 per cent. in 1951.

Vaccination can be arranged directly with the family doctor or by application to the nearest Child Welfare Centre, or to the Medical Officer of Health, The Public Health Department, Chipstead Road, Banstead.

The following table shows the number of vaccinations from 1st January to 31st December, 1952 :—

	Age and Year Born.				Total
	Under 1 1952	1—4 1948–1951	5—14 1938–1947	15 or over Before 1938	
No. Vaccinated ..	198	19	6	11	234
No. Re-vaccinated ..	—	3	15	122	140
	198	22	21	133	374

MEASLES. 83 cases were notified in 1952 compared with 659 cases in 1951. The disease was quiescent during the first half of the year, but later tended to rise in incidence. The case rate was 2.46 per 1,000 of population compared with 8.86 per 1,000 of population for England and Wales. There was no death. The monthly distribution of notified cases for the five years 1948 to 1952 is shown in the following table :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1948 ..	44	69	21	40	41	33	44	15	3	1	—	—	311
1949 ..	35	41	75	63	9	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	228
1950 ..	10	20	7	3	3	2	3	4	3	27	61	27	170
1951 ..	264	126	152	51	56	5	1	3	1	—	—	—	659
1952 ..	—	3	3	1	3	4	1	4	14	21	16	13	83

Measles is often spread through failure to recognise the early catarrhal phase which is present for four days before the rash appears. Children who are out of sorts, disinclined for food or play and who show catarrh of the eyes, throat or nose, should not be allowed to go to school, or play in the streets, or go to the cinema. They should be isolated and observed until medical advice is obtained.

Careful nursing and careful convalescence of all cases of measles are necessary in order to avoid complications. Health Visitors are informed of notified cases so that they may give advice and help where necessary.

Whooping Cough. 24 cases were notified in 1952, compared with 282 cases in 1951. The case rate was 0.71 per 1,000 of population, compared with 2.61 per 1,000 of population for England and Wales. There was no death.

The monthly distribution of cases for the five years 1948 to 1952 is shown in the following table :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1948 ..	3	2	11	19	26	41	37	21	2	4	5	2	173
1949 ..	7	6	10	7	12	34	16	4	2	2	—	—	100
1950 ..	—	1	—	—	5	5	10	7	4	9	8	7	56
1951 ..	91	49	50	38	20	13	2	12	3	3	1	—	282
1952 ..	—	—	—	1	1	1	9	3	—	2	6	1	24

Whooping Cough must always be regarded as a serious infection in babies and infants. Every effort should be made to protect them. Infection is frequently brought into the home by the school child. Continued cough should be treated with suspicion. The initial cough of whooping cough may last for seven to fourteen days before the characteristic " whoop " develops. It is in this early phase that the drug Chloromycetin can be helpful in aborting the disease and reducing infectivity. Improved vaccines which can prevent or modify the illness are now available.

Whooping Cough Immunisation. A County scheme for the immunisation of children under five years was introduced on 8th August, 1952. In 1952, 63 children received immunising injections. The vaccine used is suspended Whooping Cough Vaccine. H. Pertussis 20,000 million per c.c. Three injections of 1 c.c. are given at monthly intervals. The service is available free of charge through the family doctor or on application to Child Welfare Clinics.

Meningococcal Infections. No case was notified.

Poliomyelitis. Three cases were notified in 1952, compared with five cases in 1951. There was one death from Polioencephalitis. One case was non-paralytic, and one recovered after mild paralysis. The case rate was 0.09 per 1,000 of population, the same as for England and Wales.

Poliomyelitis is a virus infection and is spread by spray from the secretions of the throat and nose. The infection is also present in the bowel. The illness often begins like a mild attack of influenza followed by remission of symptoms for a few hours or days before the true meningeal phase develops with pain in the neck, headache and a rise of temperature. Some cases may only experience the preliminary indisposition, recover and remain undetected. Therefore it is important to appreciate the possible significance of minor illness during the season of prevalence of Poliomyelitis, particularly in children or young adults. Rest at home, preferably in bed, will reduce the possibility of paralysis and limit the spread of infection. Any minor indisposition which is followed by relapse should arouse suspicition of Poliomyelitis.

Puerperal Pyrexia. No case was notified during 1952. The case rate for England and Wales was 17.87 per 1,000 total births.

The definition of Puerperal Pyrexia was revised under the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951, to mean "any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4° Fahrenheit (38° Centigrade) or more has occurred within fourteen days after childbirth or miscarriage." Notification of Puerperal Pyrexia is of primary importance in the prevention of maternal mortality. Medical Practitioners should make the fullest use of the consultant, bacteriological, and hospital services, and secure the immediate and effective isolation of any case occurring in a nursing home.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever. No case was notified.

Dysentery. Three cases were notified. One was of the Flexner type and contracted abroad. Two were of the Sonne type.

Food Poisoning. Three cases were notified. In two cases infection was contracted outside the Urban District. In one, the source of infection was attributed to sardines, but this was not confirmed.

No. of Outbreaks	*No. of Cases*	*No. of Deaths*	*Organism or Other Agent*	*Food involved*
1	1	—	Not found ..	Sardines
1	2	—	Staphylococcus ..	Meat Stew

The danger of food poisoning must be borne in mind by all who are engaged in the handling of food. The Byelaws require every person who handles, wraps, or delivers food to observe cleanliness, and to protect food from sources of contamination. The thorough washing of hands after the use of the W.C. is the most important protective measure against transmission of dangerous intestinal infections. Workers in the food trade who suffer from mild transient attacks of gastro-enteritis should seek medical advice to ensure by bacteriological examination that they are not carriers of intestinal infection. This simple precaution would greatly reduce the risks of outbreaks of food poisoning.

Pneumonia. Of thirteen deaths from Pneumonia one was notified before death. The total number of notified cases was twenty.

Non-Notifiable Diseases. The following non-notifiable infectious diseases were reported by head teachers during the year :—

Chicken pox ..	.. 79 cases
German measles ..	.. 48 cases
Mumps ..	.. 11 cases

School notifications are a useful index of prevalence of non-notifiable diseases and are a basis for consultation with the School Medical Officers.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The following table shows the age distribution of all notified cases of infectious disease :—

Disease	Cases Notified													Cases admitted to Hospital	*Deaths
	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over	At all ages		
Scarlet Fever ..	–	–	4	2	5	55	4	4	–	–	–	–	74	8	–
Diphtheria ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–
Typhoid ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–
Paratyphoid ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–
Puerperal Pyrexia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–
Pneumonia ..	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	2	5	7	20	1	–
Dysentery ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	3	–	–
Erysipelas ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–
Poliomyelitis ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	3	3	1
Malaria ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–
Cerebro Spinal Fever ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–
Measles ..	1	4	3	7	8	46	10	1	3	–	–	–	83	3	–
Whooping Cough	1	4	4	2	1	10	1	–	–	1	–	–	24	–	–
Totals ..	2	9	11	11	14	114	15	6	8	4	9	7	210	18	1

*NOTE.—Under column "Deaths," all deaths, whether notified in the district or outside it, or not notified at all, are included.

DISEASE	WARD								
	Banstead N.E.	Banstead Nork	Banstead S.E.	Tadworth	Chipstead	Kingswood	Walton-on-the-Hill	Woodmansterne	Total
*Estimated Population	4999	9634	2522	2808	1381	3180	1787	3661	29972
Scarlet Fever ..	27	29	2	2	5	–	–	6	71
Diphtheria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pneumonia	7	10	–	–	1	–	–	–	18
Erysipelas	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Poliomyelitis ..	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3
Cerebro Spinal Fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dysentery	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3
Malaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Measles	10	21	2	9	21	6	3	8	80
Whooping Cough ..	5	13	–	–	–	1	–	5	24
Total	53	75	5	12	27	7	3	20	202

*Based on inhabited house figures, December, 1952, after deduction of Institutional population.

TUBERCULOSIS

On 31st December, 1952, there were on the register 248 cases of Tuberculosis, of which 210 were pulmonary and 38 non-pulmonary.

Thirty-eight new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified in 1952, compared with twenty-three cases notified in 1951. These notifications included twelve from Institutions which were formerly transferable to the districts of origin of the patients. Two new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, compared with three cases in 1951.

The following table shows the age and sex distribution of all new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year 1952, and also gives the number of deaths and their age distribution :—

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1952

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
35	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
45	8	2	–	–	4	–	–	–
65	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
over 65	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Totals	24	14	2	–	4	–	–	–

The total death rate from Tuberculosis in Banstead U.D. in 1952 was 0.12 per 1,000 of population compared with 0.18 in 1951. The corresponding death rate for England and Wales in 1952 was 0.24 per 1,000 of population.

The death rate per 1,000 of population for the years 1950, 1951 and 1952 and the corresponding death rates for England and Wales are given here for comparison.

	Banstead U.D.			England & Wales		
	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
Pulmonary	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.31	0.27	0.21
Non-Pulmonary	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.03
	0.00	0.18	0.12	0.35	0.31	0.24

The Council is represented on the Tuberculosis Care Committees of the Dispensary districts (Sutton, Epsom, Redhill) which serve the Urban District. The Committees provide extra nourishment, clothing, bedding, fares for relatives to visit patients, and holidays for children, and help patients and families to overcome social and economic difficulties related to this disease. The Council has appreciated greatly the good work of their representatives.

The scheme of allowances for patients operated beneficially.

URBAN DISTRICT OF BANSTEAD

List of Surrey County Council Clinics

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

Central Division of the County (Divisional Medical Officer, Ashley House, Ashley Road, Epsom. Tel.: Epsom 1133).

BANSTEAD :	Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Church Institute,	**Ante-Natal Clinic :**
High Street.	Wednesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
NORK :	
St. Paul's Church Hall,	
Warren Road.	Fridays, 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.
TATTENHAMS :	
St. Mark's Church Hall,	
Great Tattenhams.	Mondays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
LOWER KINGSWOOD :	
Women's Institute,	
Brighton Road.	1st and 3rd Mondays, 2 p.m.
WALTON-ON-THE-HILL :	
Congregational Schoolroom,	
Walton Street.	1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 2 p.m.
TADWORTH :	
Church Hall,	
Station Approach Road.	2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 2 p.m.

South Eastern Division of the County (Divisional Medical Officer, 115 Brighton Road, Purley. Tel.: Uplands 9277.)

CHIPSTEAD AND WOODMANSTERNE :	
Clinic,	
Outwood Lane,	
(Junction Court Hill),	
Woodmansterne.	Mondays, 2 p.m.
St. Francis' Church Hall,	
Rickman Hill,	
Coulsdon.	Tuesdays, 2 p.m.
62 Whytecliffe Road,	**Ante-Natal Clinic :**
Purley.	Thursdays, 2 p.m.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following Dispensaries serve the District as a whole :—

St. Helier County Hospital,	Mondays, 9.30 a.m.
Wrythe Lane,	Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m.
Carshalton.	Wednesdays, 2 p.m.
	Fridays, 9.30 a.m.
	2nd Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.
62, Whytecliffe Road,	Mondays, 1.30 p.m.
Purley.	1st Monday, 5.30 p.m.
1, Cecil Road,	Thursday, 1.30 p.m.
Redhill.	2nd Thursdays, 5.30 p.m.
44, Waterloo Road,	Tuesdays, 2 p.m.
Epsom.	Thursdays, 2 p.m.
	3rd Thursday, 5.30 p.m.

It is necessary to make an appointment for attendance at these clinics.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Public Health Department,	
Chipstead Road, Banstead.	Mondays, 2.15 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
At Child Welfare Clinics.	By appointment.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

At Child Welfare Clinics.	By appointment.

SCABIES AND LICE

Treatment Clinic,	By arrangement with
Public Health Department,	The Medical Officer of Health.
Chipstead Road, Banstead.	